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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:49:04 ON 20 JUN 2009)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:49:46 ON 20 JUN 2009

=> s hydrophilic platinum complex
        109118 HYDROPHILIC
        254558 PLATINUM
       1490768 COMPLEX
L1            0 HYDROPHILIC PLATINUM COMPLEX
                (HYDROPHILIC(W)PLATINUM(W)COMPLEX)

=> s platinum complex
        254558 PLATINUM
       1490768 COMPLEX
L2          9769 PLATINUM COMPLEX
                 (PLATINUM(W)COMPLEX)

=> s l2 and hydrophilic
        109118 HYDROPHILIC
L3          28 L2 AND HYDROPHILIC

=> s l3 and lipid
        331776 LIPID
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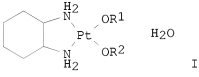
L4 2 L3 AND LIPID

=> d 1-2 bib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1999:728076 CAPLUS
DN 131:342017
TI Lipid-soluble platinum(II) complex hydrates, and preparation of the hydrates and their freeze-dried preparations
IN Tanno, Norihiko; Kishimoto, Hisakazu; Nakatsu, Michiko
PA Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11315088	A	19991116	JP 1999-57803	19990305
	JP 3007630	B2	20000207		
PRAI	JP 1998-73353	A	19980306		

OS MARPAT 131:342017
GI



I

AB Title hydrates I (R1, R2 = C10-24 fatty acid residue) are prepared by crystallization of anhydrous I from mixts. of halogen-containing solvents, hydrophilic organic solvents, and H2O. I are dissolved into t-BuOH or its mixts. with halohydrocarbons and freeze-dried to give prepns. useful as anticancer agents (no data). Dichloro[cyclohexane-(1R,2R)-diammine]platinum(II) (25 g) was treated with AgNO3 in H2O at 50-60° for 3 h, treated with myristic acid in CHCl3 in the presence of NaOH at 50° for 2 h, mixed with i-PrOH and H2O at 55°, and cooled to room temperature to give 42.42 g I (R1 = R2 = myristoyl), 3 g of which was dissolved into 750 mL t-BuOH in 25 min.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1998:634913 CAPLUS
DN 129:339460
OREF 129:69005a
TI Effects of new triphenylethylene platinum(II) complexes on the interaction with phosphatidylcholine liposomes
AU Grenier, Guillaume; Berube, Gervais; Gicquaud, Claude
CS Departement de Chimie Biologie, Universite du Quebec a Trois Rivieres, Trois Rivieres, QC, G9A 5H7, Can.
SO Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1998), 46(9), 1480-1483
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA English
AB In a previous work the authors synthesized a class of new antineoplastic drugs by coupling a cisplatin derivative to a triphenylethylene moiety similar to the antiestrogen, tamoxifen. These drugs differ in the number of hydroxy functions on the triphenylethylene rings and in the length of the linking

arm. To gain more insight into the cellular mechanism by which these new drugs act on cells, the authors studied, using differential scanning calorimetry, the effects of these compds. on the phase transition of membrane phospholipid (distearoyl phosphatidyl choline (DSPC)), and correlated these effects to drug cytotoxicity. The drugs without hydroxy function showed the highest cytotoxicity and induced little change on the thermogram of DSPC. Contrarily, the drugs bearing two or three hydroxy groups were less toxic, but induced important modifications of the thermogram. The authors suggest that the drugs with no hydroxy group enter the membrane, with the triphenylethylene moiety localized deep within the hydrophobic core of the bilayer and do not affect the cooperativity region (C2-C8). In contrast, drugs which bear hydroxy groups on the triphenylethylene rings system perturb the phospholipid mol. arrangement; this may be due either to the addnl. steric hindrance of the hydroxy functions in the core of the bilayer, or to their hydrophilic effect on the polar head of the lipid. In vitro, the cytotoxic effect of these drugs seems not to be related to their affinity for the estrogen receptor. Thus, the addition of a triphenylethylene moiety to the platinum(II) complexes increases the hydrophobicity, and consequently the resulting drugs become more permeable to the membrane, particularly the non-hydroxylated triphenylethylene derivs.

RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s l3 and nanoparticle#
141992 NANOPARTICLE#
L5 1 L3 AND NANOPARTICLE#

=> d bib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2004:1088265 CAPLUS
DN 143:250075
TI Use of self-assembling surfactants as templates and reactants for the synthesis of noble metal particles
AU Andersson, Martin; Harelind Ingelsten, Hanna; Palmqvist, Anders E. C.; Skoglundh, Magnus; Holmberg, Krister
CS Department of Applied Surface Chemistry, Chalmers University of Technology, Goteborg, SE-412 96, Swed.
SO Self-Assembly (2003), 105-111. Editor(s): Robinson, Brian H. Publisher: IOS Press, Amsterdam, Neth.
CODEN: 69GGW5; ISBN: 1-58603-382-4
DT Conference; General Review
LA English
AB A review. Recent work in the authors' laboratory regarding the use of the title surfactants as templates for noble metal particle synthesis is reviewed. Nonionic surfactants containing polyoxyethylene chains can act both as templates and as reducing agents in the synthesis of nanoparticles of noble metals from a solution of the metal salt. In this paper, we show that nanoparticles of platinum can be obtained by mixing one microemulsion containing a water-soluble platinum complex, [PtCl6]2-, with another microemulsion containing a reducing agent, such as sodium borohydride (NaBH4). The choice of surfactant is decisive in controlling the reaction rate. Whereas an alc. ethoxylate gives a fast reaction regardless of the hydrophilic–lipophilic balance of the surfactant, reaction in a microemulsion based on the anionic surfactant sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate (AOT) was relatively sluggish. The difference is attributed to the nonionic surfactant assisting NaBH4 as reducing agent. We also show that silver nanoparticles can be

produced by reduction of a silver nitrate solution with a nonionic surfactant, and a block copolymer of the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene type, without the use of any addnl. reducing agent. This reaction takes place in the narrow, channels of a reverse-hexagonal liquid-crystalline phase and the small silver particles became aligned into millimeter long fibers.
RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s solid lipid nanoparticle#
1204996 SOLID
331776 LIPID
141992 NANOPARTICLE#
L6 791 SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLE#
(SOLID(W)LIPID(W)NANOPARTICLE#)

=> s l6 and platinum complex
254558 PLATINUM
1490768 COMPLEX
9769 PLATINUM COMPLEX
(PLATINUM(W)COMPLEX)
L7 0 L6 AND PLATINUM COMPLEX

=> s l6 and platinum
254558 PLATINUM
L8 2 L6 AND PLATINUM

=> d 1-2 bib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2007:1207214 CAPLUS
DN 149:95964
TI Mosquito larva and pupa as models for screening anticancer activity
IN Venkitachalam, Devarajan Padma; Shivajirao, Sonavane Ganeshchandra
PA India
SO Indian Pat. Appl., 25pp.
CODEN: INXXBQ
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI IN 2006MU00210	A	20071019	IN 2006-MU210	20060214
PRAI IN 2006-MU210		20060214		

AB The invention discloses a model for screening of anticancer drugs of synthetic, semisynthetic or natural origin. The invention more particularly discloses the use of mosquito larvae and mosquito pupa as model organisms for screening of drugs having anticancer activity. The invention is furthermore applied for screening of efficacy of drug delivery systems of anticancer drugs. Further, the invention concerns, in particular, a procedure for the identification and/or characterization of drugs having anticancer activity and extrapolates their potencies.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1075603 CAPLUS
DN 143:373315
TI Solid lipid nanoparticle formulations of platinum compounds
IN Gasco, Maria Rosa; Gasco, Paolo; Bernareggi, Alberto
PA Cell Therapeutics Europe S.r.l., Italy
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005092298	A1	20051006	WO 2005-EP3186	20050324
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2560900	A1	20051006	CA 2005-2560900	20050324
	EP 1734937	A1	20061227	EP 2005-716377	20050324
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	JP 2007530497	T	20071101	JP 2007-504372	20050324
	MX 2006010950	A	20070416	MX 2006-10950	20060925
	US 20080038371	A1	20080214	US 2007-594003	20070605
PRAI	US 2004-556754P	P	20040326		
	WO 2005-EP3186	W	20050324		

AB Solid Lipid Nanoparticles (SLN) of platinum compds., particularly of antitumor platinum complexes are disclosed. The nanoparticles of the invention are obtained by a process comprising: a) preparing a first microemulsion by mixing a molten lipid, a surfactant, and optionally a co-surfactant and the platinum compound aqueous solution; b) preparing a solution by mixing a surfactant and optionally a co-surfactant in water, heating to complete solution, preferably at the same melting temperature of the lipid used in a) and adding a co-surfactant; c) dispersing the microemulsion obtained in a) into the solution obtained in b) obtaining a multiple microemulsion c); d) dispersing the microemulsion obtained in c) in aqueous medium at a temperature ranging from 0.5°C to 4°C obtaining a dispersion of solid lipid microspheres; e) washing with aqueous medium through ultrafiltration the obtained lipid microspheres obtained in d) and lyophilizing, optionally in the presence of a bulking agent and of a cryoprotecting agent. SLNs of bis[trans-(diammine)(chloro)platinum (II)]-μ-(1,16-diamino-7,10-diazahexadecane-N1,N16) dinitrate salt were prepared

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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